Fair; slightly warmer.

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Oats and Rolle I Wheat, Canned Goods, and as cheap

as any place in the city. Try me and see. Remem-ber at 62 North Delaware street, opposite Market

Best Made. Ask your Grocer

TO REMOVE THE BAN.

Pope Leo May Permit Catholies to Join

the Odd Fellows and Pythians.

BALTIMORE, March 9 .- Cardinal Gib-

bons is in daily expectation of a decision

from Rome in regard to the removal of

the ban of the church from the Order

of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias,

a question that was submitted to the Pope

by the last plenary council. Father Thomas,

secretary of the cardinal, said to-day that

no intimation of the decision from Rome

had yet been received, but that the docu-

ment itself would appear shortly. It is

generally expected in Catholic circles that

it will grant permission to communicants

of the church conditionally. That is, each prospective member of the Odd Fellows

and Knights of Pythias who belongs to the

Catholic Church will first be required to re-

ceive the sanction of the pastor of his par-

ticular parish. The Pope is also said to be considering the advisability of removing

the ban of the church from Freemasoury

but, speaking for the Cardinal, Father

Thomas said it was not probable that Cath-

olics would ever be permitted to join the

NOT DISFRANCHISED.

Judge Williams Says Inmates of Sol-

diers' Homes Can Vote.

WICHITA, Kan., March 9 .- In the fed-

eral court to-day Judge Williams made a

decision of great importance to indigent

old soldiers. He held that inmates of sol-

diers' homes, otherwise qualified, could

exercise their franchise under the Consti-

the precinct in which the home may be

located. Judge Williams held that the

Constitution did not contemplate soldiers'

homes, from the fact that the Constitu-

tion was adopted before such homes were thought of. The decision renders the Pop-

ulist act of 1893 unconstitutional. That act

expressly provided that inmates of the

soldiers' home should not be allowed to exercise the right of suffrage while the

home was supported at the public expense.

A DRUNKEN MAN'S DEED.

Beat His Infant to Death, Cut His Wife's

Threat and Attacked Her Sister.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 9 .- News has

just reached here from Celma, Tenn., an

isolated hamlet, of a horrible tragedy.

George A. Smith, a farmer about thirty-five

years of age, living on the edge of Pickett

county, went home drunk Wednesday night

and beat his infant child to death, following

this crime with a brutal pounding of his

wife, whose throat he afterward cut. Leav-

ing his bleeding victims he went to the

in bed sick. He grasped her by the hair, pulled her out of bed and began to beat

her, but she escaped and alarmed the neigh-

bors. Smith fled to the woods, but is being

pursued by enraged neighbors, who will

House Breakers Arrested.

EMPORIA, Kan., March 9.-Upon the in-

formation of a woman who overheard their

plot the city police have arrested the last

of a desperate gang of housebreakers,

which includes a woman among their num-

ber. Monday a woman informed Sheriff

Evans that she overheard the details of a

plot to rob the residence of H. C. Cross

and C. S. Cross, of the First National Bank.

Mrs. Senator Plumb and a number of other

wealthy citizens. She also said that the

same gang spoke of having robbed

the watch for \$100. This was done the

next day. The woman's information led

peka, yesterday; Joseph Steele, at Kansas

City, this morning; Mrs. Arthur McGregor,

at her home here, last night, and con-

ductor Arthur McGregor as he came into

Strong City from his run this morning.

Chicago's Courthouse Shaking.

CHICAGO, March 9.-The various judges

sent a communication to the county board

to-day, stating a belief that the Chicago

courthouse is in danger of collapse. It has

been proposed that a new postoffice building

be erected on the lake front and that the

present site of the federal building be used

for a new courthouse for both the local and

You Who Lead Sedentary Lives

will find great relief from constipation by

to the arrest of Samuel McGregor at "c

Major Hood on Sunday and would return

lynch him if caught.

They are all relatives.

federal judiciary.

you, and can do no injury.

use of his sister-in-law, whom he found

tution of Kansas at any election held in

House. Telephone 703.

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PACIFIC COAST PASSENGERS . and those destined beyond St. Louis. For tickets and sleeping car reservations call at Big Four offices, No. 1 E. Washing-ton street, 36 Jackson place, Massachusetts avenue and Union Station. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

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NO TRACE OF COLGATE.

Perilous and Unsuccessful Search for the Carlin Party's Lost Cook.

MOSCOW, Ida., March 9.-The party which went into the Bitter Root mountains to the relief of Colgate, the cook of the Carlin party, who was deserted on the Clearwater, has returned without finding any trace of him. The party was out over sixty days. It includeed William Martin, Mr. Shelton, Jack Rexford and Charles Colgate, the sixteen-year-old son of the lost cook. A miner who came in ahead of the rescuing party, and at whose cabin they remained for several days, tells a story of hardship and suffering by them that is pitiful. They passed the famous Black canyon on the Clearwater and went about two miles beyond, the snow ranging from five to fifteen feet deep the entire distance. They lost their camp equipage, blankets and provisions, and for three weeks their only food was unsalted deer and elk meat. The loss of cartridges and guns finally depleted their supplies entirely, and when they came upon the miner's hut they had been without food of any kind for two days, Martin had his collar bone broken by a falling tree and the flesh burned from his arms. Rexford's limbs were badly frozen to the knee. Young Colgate was crushed under a tree. There were several narrow escapes from death by snowslides. The party passed beyond the point where Colgate was left, but no trace of him was found.

Big Deal in Pine Lands. MINNEAPOLIS, March 9.- The consummation of the biggest deal in Minnesota pine lands of recent years is announced to-day. The negotiations which have been pending for the transfer of a vast stumpage in the northern part of the State hold by C. A. Pillsbury & Co. and B. Walker to a syndicate of Minneapolis lumber men, which includes practically all the lumber men from the firms of the city, have been brought to a successful close. This is said to be the largest body of standing pine in the world. It is estimated that there is enough pine stumpage involved in the deal to keep the dozen sawmills here busy for twenty years. The tract covers thirty townships, and is estimated to contain 255.

involves a matter of \$10,000,000.

Possibility that the Tariff Bill Will Not Pass the Senate.

It All Depends on the Position Taken by the Populists and a Few Democratic "Kickers."

BIG INCREASE IN REVENUE

The Wilson Measure as Amended Will Raise \$484,000,000.

Vigorous Attack on the Income Tax Feature to Be Made by Senators Hill, Brice and Others.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March 9.-The Journal correspondent this afternoon made an effort to secure from Senator Allen an expression of opinion upon the Wilson tariff bill as revised by the Senate finance committee. That distinguished Nebraska Populist declined to express himself or to indicate the position of the other Populists at this time, saying that he had not given the bill, as amended, the examination which he desired to make before expressing his opinion, and that even after he had looked into the measure he would want to study it a little while and consult his colleagues before saving whether he would support it.

Common rumor around the Senate credits Senators Allen and Peffer with being opposed to the bill and as intending to vote against it, first, because the Democrats have broken the promise and contract made in the present law to encourage the development of the beet sugar industry by a bounty; second, because a revenue duty is placed upon raw sugar and a discriminating duty given in favor of that giant octopus the Sugar Trust; third, because the interests of the farm are strangled almost to death, given no consideration whatever, and all the protective duties are levied in favor of the manufacturers of the far East and corporation monopolies, and last, because the Whisky Trust gets all it wants. It is hard to conceive how a Populist could support this bill, for there is nothing in it that meets the demands of the Populist party, while there is much that has been thrust at that organization as if to give it resentful blows because the Populist party is making inroads upon the Democratic organization in the South, and this is a Southern sectional tariff measure. It is intimated that the other Populist Senators, Kyle, of South Dakota, and Martin, of Kansas, who are really Democrats, will vote for the bill, as their election was effected by Democratic votes

and they feel that they owe their allegiance first to the Democratic party. The attitude of the Populist Senators is very important at this time. In order to defeat the final adoption of the tariff bill there must be six votes beside the solid regular Republican phalanx against it. There are thirty-seven regular Republicans in the Senate. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, is now classed as a Populist. If it is true, as reported, that Messrs. Peffer and Allen will vote against the bill they will swell the opposition to thirty-nine, all of the Republicans being against it. Mr. Stewart says he will vote against the bill, no matter how it is amended. That makes forty. There must then be three more votes secured from the Democratic side in order to defeat the measure. It is just possible that Kyle and Martin may conclude, after they hear from their constituents, to vote against the bill. They will if they hope to continue in public life. If they do, but one more vote will be necessary to defeat the measure. Senators Brice of Ohio, Smith of New Jersey and Hill and Murphy of New York, Democrats, have all stated they are greatly displeased with the bill as it stands, and it is possible that one of them may conclude to vote against the measure. If all the Populists named finally array themselves in opposition to the Wilson measure. and the four Democratic Senators named oppose it because it will prove destructive to many important industries in their State and because it provides an income tax, the

bill will be defeated, It is figured by the ways and means committee that the Wilson bill as amended will raise \$484,000,000 revenue annually. As it passed the House it would produce \$429,000,-000. The McKinley law produces annually \$454,000,000 in revenue.

THE INCOME TAX.

Senators Hill, Brice, Murphy and Other Democrats Will Oppose It. WASHINGTON, March 9 .- Undoubtedly there will be a determined effort, when the tariff bill reaches the Senate, to have the income tax feature of the bill eliminated. and it looks as if the Democratic Senators who are not satisfied with the bill would make this portion of it their chief point of attack. Senator Hill will lead off in the assault upon the income tax in his forthcoming speech, and he will probably be supported by Senators Smith, Brice, Murphy and a few other Democratic Senators, as | he declined to be interviewed. well as by a majority of the Republican Senators. The opponents of the tax claim that the bill will provide sufficient revenue to meet the requirements of the government without the additional amount which the levy on incomes would give, and that because of this fact there is no longer any excuse for it. The majority, if not all the Democratic members of the finance committee, will hold out stubbornly for the tax. One of them has said that he believes it to be the most popular feature of the bill, and, while they would expect to lose some Democratic votes on an amendment to strike out this portion of the bill, they would get the votes of all three of the Populist Senators and of about ten of the Republican Senators.

There was less disposition among Senators, and especially among members of the finance committee, to discuss the tariff situation than at any time within the past month. Senators Allison, Sherman and Aldrich, Republican members of the committee. have heretofore expressed the opinion that it would be impossible to report the bill for three weeks after its receipt. The Democratic members, who by reason of their superior numbers have this matter largely in their own hands, have not indicated just what concession they will make as to time. Senator Voorhees has said that the time should be ample and Senator Jones that the Republicans would now be held responsible for whatever delay there might be, bas neither of these gentlemen has been more specific. Some of the Republican Senators express the opinion that if the bill cannot be recommitted it may be possible to delay its passage until next fall and possibly force it over until the next session of Congress, Coupled with this statement is an assertion that some of the Democratic Senators would not be unwilling to have it suffer this fate. Senator Hill said to-day. as he was opening his mail: "Occasionally you find a man who does not consider the bill perfect."

Men whose business interests are affected by the bill, and who did not receive the consideration which they had asked for at the hands of the Democratic members of the finance committee, are still ask-000 acres of pine. The amount of pine is taking Simmons Liver Regulator. It is a ing for hearings. The glass men were esestimated at 1,500,000,000 feet, and the deal simple vegetable compound, sure to relieve pecially urgent in requesting to-day that years of age, and is said to be a good the committee should still grant them an I linguist.

opportunity to present their grievances. Senator Voorhees told them that this would

FRAUD OR ERROR, WHICH? Wilson's Speech Sent to Republicans with Reed's Name on the Cover.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March 9 .- Copies of Chairman William L. Wilson's tariff speech are being sent by the Democratic committee into the Ohio congressional districts, where an election is shortly to occur to fill the Houck vacancy, and the speech is being placed in the hands of Republican leaders under cover of fraud. The top or fly leaf contains the title "Tariff Speech Delivered by the Hon. Thomas B. Reed." There is a smaller heading inside and over the speech proper, as follows: "The Tariff Speech of the Hon. William L. Wilson." A lot of the speeches received by Ohio Republicans are being sent back here with indignant messages from the recipients. An inquiry is to be made into the fraud.

The regular press report says that an annoying error has been discovered in the distribution of the tariff speeches of ex-Speaker Reed and Chairman Wilson, of the ways and means committee. They were printed at the same office, and the usual care was exercised in their preparation and circulation. Among the Congressmen who sent out Mr. Reed's speech was Mr. Van Voorhis, of Ohlo. He received yesterday from an indignant constituent the copy of the speech sent to him, with a request for explanation. The cover was all right—
"Tariff Speech Delivered by the Hon.
Thomas B. Reed"—while the body of the
pamphlet was "The Tariff Speech of the
Hon. W. L. Wilson."

SENTIMENT OF TOILERS. Protection Speeches Applauded by

Representatives of Labor. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March 9.-There have been about Washington the past two months several hundred representative labor men and others interested in affairs before Congress. They are from the bone and sinew of the various sections of the country. While the tariff bill was before the House these strangers occupied the galleries and were attentive listeners. they have from day to day occupied the Senate galleries and followed the debates in that body. While other subjects have been before the Senate the tariff has been adverted to more than any other subject. Scarcely a speech has been delivered that has not contained vigorous reference to the tariff. It has been interesting to note the impression which the tariff debate in the House and the references to that subject by Senators have made upon these men in

On Wednesday, while Democratic Senators were trying to exculpate themselves from the charge that they had been dealng in Sugar stock upon information secured through their official positions, and when Senator Berry, of Arkansas, on Tuesday, arose to a personal statement and declared himself to be a free-trader, there was a decided expression of sentiment from these men in the galleries. When Senators declared themselves to be free-traders there was an almost breathless silence. there was any sentiment in favor of a pro tective tariff uttered the applause from the galleries was so vigorous as to require Vice President Stevenson's gavel to come into vigorous use, and several times the Chan had to command the galleries to cease their applause. If such a thing were permissible there is no doubt that groans and hisses would have rollowed the free-trade utter-There has not been a laboringman or farmer or mechanic in Washington this winter to advocate free trade or a lower tariff. They have all come in the interest of Republican protection.

TARIFF REFORMERS PROTEST.

New Englanders Don't Like the Amended Wilson Bill. BOSTON, March 9 .- The New England Tariff-reform League this evening listened to a discussion of tariff law by William Lloyd Garrison, jr., who presided, Hon. Peleg McFarlin and Henry C. Thatcher, trade, and Louis Prang, the famous art publisher. The meeting passed resolutions to the effect that the league had approved the Wilson bill as it passed the House of Representatives as an honest and fairly sinterested effort to deal with the prob em presented, but that the amendments made by the Senate finance committee seem to be for the most part thoroughly bad and indicate that too great have been made to the selfish demands o individual Senators, and that the league hopes that the dominant party in Congress will realize the gravity of the crisis that is threatening the tariff reform movement and the life of the party which stands pledged to that reform, and will purge the bill of its objectionable features.

DUNPHY JOINS THE ANTIS.

The Ex-Tammanyite Will Smite the Power That Once Aided Him.

NEW YORK, March 9 .- The "blood on the moon" in the Second district is growing a deeper vermillion every day. Congressman E. J. Dunphy came over from man "Nick" Brown and Mayor Gllroy, and he had his war paint on. To-night he visited the ciubrooms and found out, all at once, that he was the most popular man in the district. Among others, he met the leaders of the Grace movement, who held a meeting at which five hundred names to join the new anti-Tammany club, and he censented, and will become a member at next Thursday night's meeting. Ex-Mayor Grace has already said that "Mr. Dunphy's record in Congress has been clean and above reproach, and if he wants to run again he will have no trouble in getting : nomination." To-night a committee of Tammany men of the Second district waited or Mr. Dunphy and told him that if he would stay in the organization and make his fight they would stand by him. He refused, and said his resignation was not to make trouble, but simply because he could not be a partner in the methods used by Tammany Hall in the Second. Beyond that

SMALLPOX EPIDEMICS.

They Are Said to Be Coincident with Great Atmospheric Changes.

CHICAGO, March 9 .- At a meeting of the Cook County Homeopathic Medical Society, to-day, a resolution was adopted to the effect that vaccination and revaccination should be made compulsory every eleven years. The resolution is the result of a theory set forth at the last meeting by Dr. T. C. Duncan that smallpox epidemics are coincident with great atmospheric changes, as observed in maximum magnetic disturbances, auroral displays and sun spots. Dr. Duncan supported his theory with observations and data collected during a long professional experience, and corroborated his opinions by facts gleaned from the history of several centuries.

Charged with Embezzlement. CHICAGO, March 9.-George B. Dresher was arrested to-day by agents of the American Surety Company, charged with embezzlement. Dresher held a responsible position in St. Luke's Hospital, and, it is charged, by retaining the funds received from patients, reporting the patients as un-

appropriated to his own use about \$4,000. Dresher has always borne a good reputation, and has been more or less prominent in church work. Novel Construction of a Law. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 9 .- Attorneygeneral Moloney to-day rendered an opinion that while the statutes gave cities authority to erect water plants and to carry on a water supply business in the same manner as

private firms and gave them authority to

not give them authority to do a light busi-

erect electric plants to light streets, it did

able to pay, and keeping the money, has

ness and receive compensation from citi-A Governess for Ruth Cleveland. WASHINGTON, March 9 .- Miss Jennie Lander, of Mansfield, O., has been installed at the White House as governess of little Ruth Cleveland. She is about twenty-five

Hearing of Evidence in the Pollard-Breckinridge Case Begun.

Not One Woman Among the Audience of Fashionably Dressed Men That Filled the Court Room.

MRS. BLACKBURN'S EVIDENCE

Breckinridge Repeatedly Said He Intended to Marry Madeline.

Story That Will Outweigh Barrels of Kentucky Depositions-Sensational Testimony of Major Moore.

WASHINGTON, March 9.-There was enough of sensation and scandal in the trial of Madeline Pollard's breach-of-promise suit against Congressman Breckinridge, of Kentucky, to-day, to satiate even the most expectant in the fashionably arrayed masculine audience which crowded the Circuit Court. Witnesses well known to all Washingtonians detailed the secret history of the life traveled by the snowy-bearded Congressman and the attractive young woman who, seated only an arm's length apart, were magnets for the curiosity which always surrounds the personages of such a case. Except the half dozen connected with the case, there were no women in court, but long lines of men, like the crowds before the box office of a theater, waited outside for the doors to be opened. These men seemed to regard the trial altogether in the light of a theatrical entertainment, apparently unconscious of the fact that there was an element of human tragedy about the affair. Saturday is motion day in the Circuit Court, so the Washington populace will be denied further opportunity to satisfy its curiosity until Monday.

One of the first persons to enter the court room this morning was Miss Madeline Pollard, the plaintiff. This was the first sight of the plaintiff vouchsafed to the scandal lovers who crowded the court, and for a quarter of an hour before the trial began she was the target and the subject of many curious comments. Miss Pollard is an attractive looking young woman, whose appearance would indicate that she has attained thirty years, with a slender, girlish figure, which was enveloped in a long, black ulster. Her face was nearly colorless, with a small, piquant mouth, upturned nose, flashing black eyes and heavy, dark brown hair. She wore a small black bonnet. Two women accompanied her and sat beside her at the table, with her counsel directly in front of the judge. One of them, an elderly woman, dressed in black, was one of the Sisters of the Episcopalian House of Refuge, in which Miss Pollard is sheltered. The other, who sat beside the plaintiff, was a well-dressed woman of middle age, who figured as a friend of Miss Pollard, but whose identity no one could discover. Miss Pollard seemed quite at her ease. Her face was covered with a thin

veil, which in no way concealed her features. She talked with her lawyers most of the time prior to court convening. Colonel Breckinridge was late in putting in his appearance. Finally he came, with a small satchel of documents on his arm, fresh and smiling, accompanied by his son, Desha Breckinridge. The number of lawyers made it necessary to have two rows of two tables, the front line devoted to the Pollard forces, the second row occupied by the Breckinridge party, so that the whitehaired defendant sat almost directly back

of his young antagonist. CARLISLE OPENS FOR PLAINTIFF.

The trial was really commenced when Mr. Calderon Carlisle faced the jury, leaning languidly against a table, and, in deliberate conversational tones, outlined the matters which the plaintiff would endeavor to prove. He contrasted the positions of the two parties-one a man of family, of political prominence, high in the councils of the Presbyterian Church, famous throughout the country as an orator; the other a friendless young woman. Something was said about the legal aspects of the case. Then he began to read the declaration, which Washington this afternoon. He had read | was published in full when the suit was brought; how Colonel Breckinridge had taken advantage of Miss Pollard's youth when she was a girl of seventeen, at the Wesleyan Female Seminary, and then further alleging that he was the father of her three children; that he had, in the presence of creditable witnesses, promised to marry were enrolled last week. They asked him her, having previously made the promise to become her husband when his wife should die: that he had married instead a Mrs. Louise Wing, of Louisville; that Miss Pollard had endeavored to leave him and make a career for herself, but had been persuaded to continue as mistress because of her love for him.

During this reading Miss Pollard flushed crimson. She trembled violently and buried her face in a handkerchief. Colonel Breckinridge chatted in a matter-of-fact way with

"That, gentieman." Mr. Carlisle said, "is

the story of my client. She does not come here saying that she is devoid of fault or blame, but there is the promise of marriage and its breach-the issue of this case. Next Mr. Carlisle read the defendant's answer denying all the material allegations in the complaint. Sketching briefly what would be proven in the case, Mr. Carlisle spoke of Miss Pollard as the daughter of a saddler, brilliant and always endeavoring to rise above her station. He said that when she was a young girl John C. Rhodes, a man of means, but not of high position was attracted by her charms, offered to educate her if she would marry him and she. a simple country girl, had signed an agreement to that effect. Afterward when Miss Pollard was in trouble because Rhodes was pressing her to fulfill her promise and because she, a country girl, believed he could invoke the law in his aid she had written Mr. Breckinridge asking his advice, a letter which was answered in person. Then, according to Mr. Carlisle, began a deliberately laid scheme to work the ruin of the girl under promise that when his wife died he would make her his wife. He had introduced her as his promised wife into the first families of the country. Under the law of the district there could be no claim or damages on account of seduction, but the remedy, or rather what reparation could be made for a broken promise of marriage, the law guaranteed. Attorney Phil Thompson announced that the defendant's opening statement would be reserved until the conclusion of the plaintiff's testimony. Then attorney Wilson, for

the plaintiff, complained that certain books which had figured in the affidavits and were important to the case had been taken by defendant's counsel, and asked that they be returned to the plaintiff Mr. Butterworth read a notice which had been served on the defendant for the production of four volumes of Washington Irving given to attorney Stoll at Cincinnati, and insisted that a more definite de-

scription of the books should be given. Just as Mr. Carlisle was rising to reply, Miss Pollard broke out hysterically to her counsel, sobbing and making inarticulate exclamations, while the Sister of Charity and her attorneys endeavored to calm "They know what those books are," said

Mr. Wilson emphatically, "and if they want closer description I will say that they are four volumes given them by Sister Augustine, from one of which they took a Christmas card which the defendant had placed in evidence." Judge Bradley declared that if only four

volumes had been taken from the Sisters, the demand for a closer identification must

THE TESTIMONY.

Mrs. Blackburn Gives Damaging Evidence Against the Defendant.

MRS, BLACKBURN'S TESTIMONY. Mrs. Julia C. Blackburn, widow of the late Governor Luke Blackburn, of Kentucky, was the first witness called. She testified that on Good Friday, 1893, in the Portland Flats in Washington, Colonel Breckinridge and Miss Pollard had called on her, and had persisted in sending for her three times when she had pleaded weariness. She was induced to receive them. Mrs. Blackburn spoke firmly and

"Colonel Breckinridge said: 'I have brought this young lady to ask for her your kind care and protection, for I expect that in the future she will be a great deal to me. As soon as a sufficient time after the death of my wife has elapsed I intend to marry her.'

"He said: 'You may consider this fool-"I replied that there was always risk in

these things. "He said: 'I am old enough to be her father. She is thirty-one years younger "On another occasion he said: 'I saw that you were greatly shocked at the announcement of my engagement."

"I replied: 'It seems to me a very poor return for all the devotion of your wife, who has so recently died. "He replied: 'I will tell you what I never expected would pass my lips. I dis-covered what Miss Pollard's feelings towards me were, and I, as a man of honor, considered it my duty to offer to marry

"I said: 'You certainly take a very high view of these things.'" Afterwards Colonel Breckinridge had come to her asking her to allay Miss Pol-lard's jealousy "I asked," said Mrs. Blackhave not.'

burn, "'Have you given her any reason:
"He replied: 'On my honor as a gentleman "Then I told him that Miss Pollard had come to me the day before telling me of her

Continuing, Mrs. Blackburn told how Mr. Breckinridge had denied, when she told him that he had no right to pay devoted attention to another woman, that he had any affection for Mrs. Wing, but thought it would be well for the report o' his engagement to reach his family, t at they might become familiarized with the thought of his becoming married. Mrs. Blackburn related how Miss Pollard had once urged Mr. Breckinridge to fix the day for the marriage, and how he said that circumstances prevented it just then, but that he would fix a date and communicate it to Mrs. Blackburn, Going to his side Miss Pollard laid her arm affectionately on Col. Breckinridge's shoulder, calling him "Wilthat he had stroked her hand and patted it affectionately. Mrs. Blackburn told Miss Pollard to go away, and Colonel Breckinridge said: "Let us have no more lemonstrations here.'

MRS. BLACKBURN CROSS-EXAMINED. Colonel Thompson cross-examined Mrs. Blackburn. She said that the bearing of Miss Pollard upon social occasions had

Mr. Thompson became more pressing in his inquiries regarding the feeling of Mrs. Blackburn for Miss Pollard, and the witness replied that she felt a sorrow for any woman compelled to fight her own way in the world. With flashing eyes, and facing the white-bearded Congressman, she said: 'Just the sorrow I feel in being compelled to appear here, when, if I had the defense of a husband, it would never have been

necessary."
When Mr. Thompson asked for the dates "I had no occasion to charge my mind with them. As Colonel Breckinridge came on his own business, and not on mine, I presume In 1892 Colonel Breckinridge had called

upon witness, as he said, at Miss Pollard's equest, to correct reports concerning Miss Pollard, and had then asserted that there could be no scandal attached to Miss Pollard's name, since for a long time after coming to Washington, she had remained convent. Mrs. Fillette, witness stated, said that Miss Pollard was forward, ing undue liberties in the houses of friends, saying that Miss Pollard had invited Charles Dudley Warner to her (Mrs. Fillette's) house without permission Mr. Thompson proceeded to interrogate the witness as to who had been present. according to Mrs. Fillette's story, during the visits of Charles Dudley Warner, where upon Mr. Carlisle objected, and Judge Bradley said: "I have been surprised that this examination has gone so far as it has, te-

cause it is utterly immaterial. Mrs. Blackburn was not made to contradict her direct testimony in any particular. To one of Colonel Thompson's cross-questions she retorted that he seemed to be trying to make her repeat unpleasant episodes merely to annoy her, and declined to repeat them, the tears springing to her

"It is only ordinary cross-examination, Mrs. Blackburn," said the Judge. "Mr. Thompson, if he is a gentleman knows that I have told the truth," replied Mrs. Blackburn. "I have nothing to add or take from what I have said." "Do you know what made him come on that occasion?" queried Mr. Thompson, the reference being to the second visit of Col. "Do I know what actuated Colonel Breckinridge? No," replied the lady, most forci-

When Miss Poliard came to tell her of Colonel Breckinridge's attention to Mrs. Wing Mrs. Blackburn had advised her, if she had any self-respect, to drop him; that if he was determined to play the villain nothing Miss Pollard could say would prevent him. On his next visit Colonel Breckinridge had declared, "sternly, emphatically and frequently," that the stories of his attentions to other women were the work of miserable gossips. Mrs. Blackburn

had extended to Miss Pollard more protec-

tion than she otherwise would because Col.

Breckinridge had asked her to, and she believed him to be a gentleman. In New York, in May, 1893, Mrs. Blackburn had told Mr. Breckinridge that she washed her hands of him because he permitted Miss Pollard to follow him about. Miss Pollard had pleaded with her not to withdraw her protection, promising to explain matters in Washington, but in Washington Mrs. Blackburn had received no explanation, and had told them that she was through with them. Previously she had protested against the frequent visits of Col. Breckinridge to Miss Pollard, telling him that he should guard her as he would his own child, and he had replied that she was too hard upon him, knowing them to

be engaged. After a noon recess Miss Pollard seemed decidedly cheerful, smiling as she talked with her lawyers. Mrs. Blackburn returned to the witness stand and surveyed the audience through her lorgnette. Two telegrams which she had identified on direct examination were produced. They had been received by Mrs. Blackburn in April and May, 1893, both informing her of "Madeline's" address in New York, No. 7 East Thitry-first street, the other No. 7 West Fifty-first street, the second saying that Madeline would meet her at the depot, and signed by Colonel Breckinridge. This finished Mrs. Blackburn's testimony. MISS MARY DESHA TESTIFIES.

The second witness was Miss Mary Desha, the sister of Colonel Breckinridge's first wife, who says that she first met Miss Pollard at Lexington, Ky., in 1889, and next with Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle during the world's fair. When questions were asked concerning the first wife of Colonel Breckinridge the defense objected, saying that the marriage was not a dispute. A light wicker basket was handed the witness which she had presented to her sister, and on which were initials in her sister's hand-

"No cross-examination for her; she may stand aside," said Colonel Breckinridge, with a wave of his hand. Major Moore, chief of police of the District of Columbia, next took the stand. He was acquainted with both parties to the suit. He first met Miss Poilard, accom-panied by Colonel Breckinridge, in his ofice, May 13, 1893. Continuing, the Major said: "The door was suddenly thrown open, when Colonel Breckinridge came in, closely followed by a lady. He said that he might have to ask my protection, as the lady had threatened his life. She demanded that he should promise to marry her, seemed much excited, and demanded that he should name a day. He named May 31, 1893, and said he would marry her then if Providence spared his life. When he started to tell of the trouble between them she put her hand on his shoulder and dissuaded him. She was much excited. He was cool." witness had warned Miss Pollard that she must not make threats against Colonel Breckinridge's life, as the police would

have to deal with her. In questioning Major Moore about Col. (Continued on Second Page.)

Vessel Loaded with Provisions Stolen by Brazilian Rebels.

Tug Flying the British Flag Fired on and One of the Crew Seized and Pressed Into Da Gama's Service.

OF TRIBESMEN

Detachment of British Soldiers Annihilated by the Abors.

Fate of Another Party in Doubt-Reinforcements Hurried to Scene of Trouble-Jack the Ripper.

NEW YORK, March 9.-Dispatches from Rio de Janeiro say that the American Admiral Benham alone of all the foreign commandants remains on duty in the harbor there. The German squadron has gone to Montevideo to escape the fever, and the war ships of Great Britain and other powers, except the United States, are cruising outside to escape the contagion of yellow fever. The starving insurgents last night seized the steamer Calina, a lighter flying

belonging to Legering & Co., of Baltimore. The firm's agents appealed to Admiral Benham to recover the stolen goods, but the American commander said he could only protect property under the American

As the tug Isabel, flying the British flag. was steaming, yesterday, in the outer harbor, she was fired upon by the insurgent steamer Victoria, the shot passing through the Isabel's flag. The Isabel stopped immediately and the Victoria, by signal, compeiled her to come alongside, which she did. The Victoria took off one of the crew of the Isabel, pressing him into the insurgent service, and then ordering the tug away. The matter was at once reported to the British authorities, but as yet they have taken no action whatever. The English people here are highly indignant, but are helpless, for all their war ships are outside. The tug's owners have cabled their grievance to England, and the German residents have wired to Montevideo to have their squadron returned to protect them. A dispatch received from Rio to-night states that the German admiral has demanded of the insurgent commander the payment of an indemnity for the seizure of a lighter which was flying the German flag, and also for firing upon a German steam launch. According to the dispatch. Admiral Da Gama has acceded to the demands of the German admiral.

Appeal from Vessel Masters. LONDON, March 9.-Christopher Furness, member of Parliament for Hartlepool, and head of the firm of Furness, Withey & Co., steamship builders and ship owners, has received the following cable message from Rio de Janeiro addressed to him by the masters of the British steamships now at

"The American navy is rendering the necessary assistance in landing the sick and supplying with water. Our navy refuses to grant assistance. Can you do anything in our behalf. Mortality terrible. Only hospital available is ten miles from anchor-Mr. Furness, immediately upon receipt of

this cablegram, telegraphed to the Foreign Office asking that instructions be sent to the British commander at Rio de Janeiro ordering or authorizing him to render the necessary assistance. Mr. Furness added that the conduct of the British navy at Rio de Janeiro during the past three months was such that he was inclined to move an adjournment next week of the House of Commons in order to discuss the matter.

Da Gama Losing Hope. RIO JANEIRO, March 9.-There are reasons to believe that Admiral Da Gama considers the chances of success on the part he is seeking an opportunity to surrender to the foreign commanders. This is thought to be due to the failure of De Mello to reinforce him from the south, and to the fear that he may be overwhelmed at any time by the arrival of the government fleet. This fleet is now engaged in mysterious movements between this harbor and Cape Frio. In the daytime the vessels of the squadron are to be seen in the vicinity of cape Frio, while at night they hover near the entrance to Rio harbor. It is thought vessels, but whether it is expected to be

Over 400 Rebels Killed. NEW YORK, March 10 .- The Herald's Montevideo special confirms the report of a battle near Sarandia, in Brazil. The rebels were routed with great loss. More than four hundred were killed, including many

reinforced or to intercept the enemy can

JACK THE RIPPER.

The Whitechnpel Fiend Reported to Be in a Lunatic Asylum. LONDON, March 9 .- It is reported in police circles that "Jack the Ripper," the Whitechapel fiend is an inmate of the government lunatic asylum at Dartmoor, in which he was incarcerated within a few weeks after the last horror, the authorities having no knowledge of his antecedents at the time of his committal as an insane pauper with homicidal tendencies. The Scotland Yard authorities have possession of the knife, which is of Chinese make, with which the Whitechapel murders were committed. They were also familiar with the Ripper's movements during the intervals between the murders, and have been able to trace him to the asylum after his last crime. Although pronounced incurably insane by the asylum physicians, the man has a clear recollection of the past, and all his conversations and remarks have reference to his crimes in the East End. Correspondence has passed between the government criminal department and the asylum authorities relative to the murderer's condition, and as to whether now, or at any time in the near future, he is or will be likely to be sufficiently rational to be placed on trial. The result of these inquiries has not yet been

disclosed The suggestion that the mysterious indi-vidual known as "Jack the Ripper" was insane is not a new one, but the evidence now in possession of the authorities is said to afford indisputable evidence of the fact, heretofore only a matter of conjecture Modern criminal history affords no parallel to the series of atrocious murders committed by this diabolical person. One victim followed another so rapidly that the denizens of the Whitechapel district where these murders took place were in a state of terror bordering upon frenzy. This was particularly true of the fallen women against whom the malevolence of the Ripper was directed. Many of the murders took place in the day time, with the police and detectives in citizens' clothing all about One original feature of the Ripper's work was his habit of notifying the authorities by mail when a murder might be expected. Promptly upon the appointed day the body of an unfortunate creature would be discovered in some one of the numerous bypaths in which the Whitechapel district abounds bearing the frightful mutilation which was the mark of the Ripper's flendish work. It is doubtful if in all the vile sections in which great cities abound a district can be found to compare with Whitechapel. All the iniquities that men or devils ever conceived of are represented here. Naturally, in a place of this description murders and other crimes of violence are not of such infrequent occurrence as to attract special attention. The deeds of Jack the Ripper however, grew to be the talk, not only o London, but of the civilized world. People unfamiliar with the difficulties to be enof what they were pleased to call the stu-pidity of the London police. The fact is, however, that no shrewder or better